Approved For Release 2009/06/02: CIA-RDP05S00620R000300730004-5 Deputy to the DCI for Resource Management 30 October 1978 NOTE FOR: UTTICE of the DCI STAT The DCI wanted you to see these--they are budget issue studies which affect NFAC. STAT (I have also sent copies to who I will ask to introduce us someday.) STAT Executive Assistant to the D/DCI/RM

CIAP - PRODUCTION

ISSUE: Should additional resources be included for CIA <u>Production</u> to improve the quality of analysis?

BACKGROUND: Because of internal CIA resource constraints, the only major increase proposed in FY 1980 for production is Project SAFE. While SAFE presumably will increase the productivity of the average CIA analyst by freeing him from some of the drudgery that accompanies the research and analysis process and aid the quality of the finished intelligence product by giving analysts access to more extensive and usable data, SAFE will not be on-line until FY 1984.

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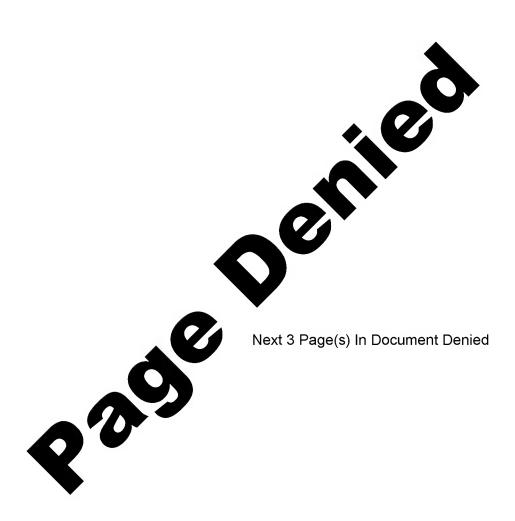
Although previously started

research activities that contribute directly to work on important problems will continue, exploratory efforts in long-range forecasting and electronic means of intelligence presentation were not included in the program.

In summary, the CIA FY 1980 production budget, with the exception of SAFE and personnel costs, fails to maintain pace with inflation. Attached is a listing of production initiatives to improve the quality of analysis which were not included within guidance.

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CIA INFORMATION SCIENCE CENTER

ISSUE: Should the Information Science Center at CIA be closed in FY 80?

BACKGROUND: Centralized training for Community personnel in the application of quantitative methods (management science/operations research techniques) to intelligence problem solving, and training in Community information processing systems (CAMS and COINS) will be terminated by CIA in FY 80.

This type of service is provided by CIA's Office of Training (OTR) through the facilities of the Information Science Center (ISC) located at the Chamber of Commerce Building in Arlington. The FY 80 CIA budget estimate

In CIA's judgment, closing the ISC will have a lessor impact upon the
Agency than a loss of positions elsewhere; however,
a decision to close the ISC should be made by the DCI. This paper briefly
reviews the history of the ISC, and summarizes its current training
activities. Alternatives are offered in addition to the CIA recommendation

Development of the ISC

The purpose of the Information Science Center is to promote the use of modern information handling capability and use of analytical methodology for intelligence purposes by means of practical applied training courses for "non-systems" specialists (users) throughout the Intelligence Community. The charter of the ISC, and the existence of the ISC at CIA, derive from the following events:

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- o June 1965
- The PFIAB recommended to the President that specialized training be provided for selected members of the departments and agencies comprising the Intelligence Community in "systems thinking" and "systems skills."
- o July 1965
- The President approved the PFIAB recommendation and requested that it be carried out in the Intelligence Community under the coordination of the DCI.
- o March 1967
- A study "Information Science Training for the Intelligence Community Personnel" was completed by USIB's Committee on Documentation. The report recommended to the DCI that the Director of DIA develop and provide training in accordance with the PFIAB recommendation. The DCI requested, through SECDEF, that DIA develop the training program.
- o December 1967
- The Director of DIA established the
 Information Science Center at the Defense
 Intelligence School (DIS), with the Director
 of the ISC reporting to the DIS Commandant.
- o FY 70
- First classes conducted. Two CIA staff
 members detailed to the ISC faculty.

'o February 1972	- The Deputy Director of DIA notified USIB that:
	"Due to drastic DOD budgetary cuts and heavy reductions in resources currently sustained by this Agency, DIA will no longer be able to continue the ISC mission. Accordingly, it will be necessary to close the ISC by 30 June 1972."*
	DIA offered space for the ISC at the Defense
	Intelligence School, but withdrew funds and
	positions.
o May 1972	- With the concurrence of the DCI, the
	responsibility for the ISC was transferred
	to CIA's Office of Training. The ISC was
	maintained at the DIS on an interim basis.

o August 1973 - The ISC was moved to CIA.

(.	Although the ISC is maintained by OTR and the faculty are CIA employees,						
	the Agency has continued to provide training in Information Science for						
25X1 25X1	the Community at large. Figure 1 shows that attended ISC						
23/1	courses in FY 78. CIA sent DIA and the military services						
25X1	provided The majority of the remaining were						
25X1	from CCP organizations, State, and Treasury. Statistics for 1977 also						
	show that the civilian students attending are mostly in the GS-11 to GS-14						
	range. The greatest percentage of individuals who attend ISC courses						
	are substantive intelligence analysts or individuals supporting the						
	production of intelligence products.						

^{*}A major reduction in DIA civilian manpower occurred in 1972. In 1973, ASD(I) undertook a program to reduce GDIP manpower strength a four year period.



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ISC Training Curriculum

The ISC's FY 79 curriculum illustrates the kind of training the
faculty provides. Six basic courses in Information Science are being provided
which vary in length from one to three weeks. These courses cover the
following kinds of topics: familiarization with information processing
systems at DIA, State, NSA, and CIA; information flow and crisis monitoring;
communications and ADP security; statistics and probability; PERT and CPM;
correlation and regression; statistical hypothesis testing and confidence
intervals; linear programming and queueing; information storage and retrieval;
COINS training; CAMS training; System Dynamics; Decision Analysis; model
building and simulation. Instruction in these topics emphasizes the
use of computer technology. A PDP 11/45 minicomputer will become opera-
tional at the ISC in early FY 79. In addition, about 25 data terminals
are installed, and work is now underway to connect the ISC to CIA's time
sharing system (VM) and the DIA's DIAOLS. This will give the student
actual experience with operating computer systems and use of intelligence
files at DIA and CIA. The ISC would also provide centralized training to
users of the SAFE system as SAFE reaches its various IOC's during the
FY 80-84.
Alternatives: Three alternatives are provided:

Alternative 1:	Close	the	Information	Science	Center	in	FY	80	by	deleting
facuI	ty posi	tions	s.							

25X1		. \$(M)				
, · .	· Dollars					
* *	Manpower					

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25X1 .	Alternative 2: Keep the ISC open in FY 80 by restoring
	Accomplish this by requiring CIA to adjust its recommended reduction distri-
	bution. Maintain a minimum level of training in Information Science.
	\$ (M)
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25 X 1	
	Alternative 3: Keep the ISC open in FY 80 by restoring the
25X1	for faculty. Providethrough a reallocation of CIA's
25X1	proposed reduction distribution. Transfer an additional
	positions into the CIAP from the GDIP.
	\$ (M)
	FY 79 FY 80 FY 81 FY 82 FY 83 FY 84
25X1	Dollars Manpower
	Analysis:
	The impact of closure, Alternative 1, is difficult to access in terms
	of "output" because virtually no data or current studies are known to
	exist which would indicate that the productivity of an individual is
	increased because of the exposure to "systems thinking" and "systems
	concepts" that the ISC provides.* However, as Figure 1 shows, closing the
25X1	ISC in FY 80 would likely create a training deficiency in the Community.
25 X 1	Student enrollment has about doubled since 1974- in FY 78
25X1	compared in FY 74. Since attending the ISC
	over this period are CIA, most of the demand for ISC training comes from
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•	*There is little question that most of the topics taught at the ISC are
(i.	widely used by certain analysts in their jobs, e.g., the applications of

widely used by certain analysts in their jobs, e.g., the applications of statistics, model building, simulations, etc. Whether these applications are a direct result of ISC training or reflect exposure to MS/OR techniques from alternative sources is not known.

the remainder of the Community. If the growth in enrollment is assumed to accurately reflect Community demand and the the ISC did close, the CIA would probably continue limited training in Information Science. The Agency could also limit course attendance to CIA employees. Therefore, a tendency to duplicate training in Information Science is likely to emerge in the other intelligence programs which regularly send personnel to the ISC. Training for CAMS in support of imagery tasking would have to continue. Thus, CAMS training would likely be conducted on a decentralized basis, and a corresponding increase in department/agency training budgets would occur. Training the SAFE user population could also become decentralized in nature if the ISC were closed.

under Alternative 2, the 15C could remain open but be reduced to a minimum									
level of operations. Faculty positions would be provided by requiring									
the Agency to restore positions reduced by drawing									
against other organizational elements of OTR or against other offices									
in the CIAP. Selecting this alternative should be weighed against how									
"equitable" the restorals actually are, e.g., the services of the ISC									
are Community-wide; therefore, the staff needed to continue the ISC should									
not necessarily be absorbed by CIA alone. On the other hand, in 1972,									
the DCI decided that CIA would provide all the positions needed, and that									
the ISC would remain a Community training facility.									

The OMB 2% reduction is against the overall NFIP civilian manpower level; military positions are not affected. Under Alternative 3, the ISC would remain open in FY 80 by providing This would be

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accomplished b	y restoring		by a reallocation	of the	
	reduced at CIA.	The remaining		needed	to

achieve the present level of training activity would be transferred from GDIP to the CIAP during FY 80. This civilian position loss to GDIP could be offset through military position increases. The basis for this cross-program transfer of positions is that CIA, DIA and the military services constituted more than 80% of the ISC's annual student load. FY 77 statistics show the CIAP represented 34% of this load and GDIP represented about 47% of the training load. In FY 78, the split between the CIAP and GDIP is about equal, e.g., 43% CIAP and 42% GDIP. Trends of this kind are expected to continue through FY 79 and into FY 80.

Conclusion: The majority of students attending the ISC represent production organizations of the NFIP. Congress is interested in the quality of NFIP production. The contribution that topics such as those included in the ISC curriculum may make to "quality" suggest that the ISC should remain open in FY 80. However, thirteen years have past since the PFIAB requirement was established. That requirement should be revalidated during 1979, and the role of the ISC as the means of satisfying the requirement should be reviewed. The DCI should task the D/IRO to conduct a study addressing this training requirement and provide findings by September 1979. A decision on closing ISC should be deferred until the FY 81 budget review, and be based upon study findings and recommendations.

Recommendation: Alternative 2 pending the outcome of the proposed study.

Decision:

Alternative 1

Alternative 2

Alternative 3

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